Trend Study 6-3-01

Study site name: Spring Hollow Burn.

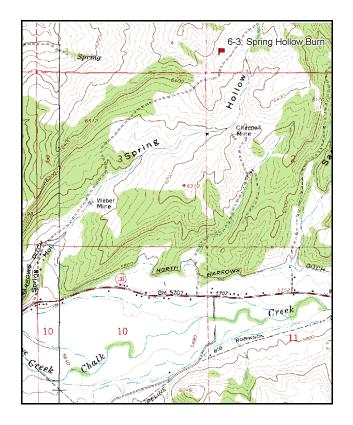
Vegetation type: Big Sagebrush-Grass.

Compass bearing: frequency baseline 165 degrees magnetic.

Frequency belt placement: Line 1 (11 & 95ft), line 2 (34 & 71ft), line 3 (59ft).

LOCATION DESCRIPTION

From 100 North and Main in Coalville, travel east 1.3 miles to Spring Hollow Road. Turn left (northeast) and proceed 0.2 mile to a locked gate. Proceed through gate, and continue 1.5 miles to a gate. Continue 0.2 miles to a fence line corner on the right. From corner post, walk 70 paces at 331 degrees magnetic to the 100-foot stake of the baseline. The 0-foot stake is marked by browse tag #7974.



Fence Corner

Fence Gate

Fence

Gate

Fence

Map Name: Turner Hollow

Township 3N, Range 5E, Section 35

Diagrammatic Sketch

UTM 4532493 N 469930 E

DISCUSSION

Trend Study No. 6-3

The Spring Hollow Burn study is located on an old burn in the upper part of Spring Hollow, which was placed near a old line intercept study. This site was not read in 1996 because the landowner would not give us permission to go onto the property. However, permission was obtained to monitor the study in 2001. The area is deer winter range originally dominated by sagebrush-grass and juniper-pinyon communities. The area was subsequently seeded with perennial grasses, mostly crested and intermediate wheatgrass after the burn. The transect is located on a gently rolling, southeast-facing exposure at an elevation of 5,560 feet. This area is privately-owned and grazed by a variety of domestic animals in addition to winter use by deer and elk. During heavy winters this site may not be as critical for wildlife due to the lack of browse. In 1984, deer pellet groups occurred frequently, and 3 deer and 1 elk antler shed were found. In 2001, a pellet group transect read along the study baseline estimated 9 elk days use/acre (21 edu/ha), 6 deer days use/acre (15 ddu/ha), and 21 cow days use/acre (52 cdu/ha). Livestock were also observed near the site in 2001 when the study was monitored.

Soils are clay loam in texture, with a soil reaction that is slightly acidic (6.5 pH). Soil depth is quite shallow with an estimated effective rooting depth of less than 9 inches. The majority of the rock occurs in the upper portions of the profile. Organic matter is relatively high at 4.6%. Erosion is minimal due to the abundance of herbaceous vegetation cover, litter cover, and low percent bare ground. An erosion condition class assessment determined soils as stable in 2001.

Browse is very limited on the site providing only 2% average cover in 2001. Mountain big sagebrush and serviceberry are the most preferred species on the site. Both have densities estimated at 40 plants/acre or less. Both species show moderate to heavy use in 2001. Snakeweed is the most abundant species having an estimated density of 4,100 plants/acre in 2001. The sagebrush and serviceberry populations will remain minimal at this site due to high competition with crested wheatgrass for resources.

The herbaceous understory is dominated by crested wheatgrass, with Sandberg bluegrass being fairly abundant as well. Crested wheatgrass displayed moderate to heavy utilization over the entire site in 2001. It was reported in 1990 that grasses appeared less vigorous than at the line intercept study because of grazing effects and damage by ants and aphids. Forbs provided 15% of the vegetative cover on the site in 2001. Perennial species increased in sum of nested frequency between 1990 and 2001. Annuals, which were not sampled in 1984 or 1990, were also quite abundant in 2001.

1984 APPARENT TREND ASSESSMENT

Based on a rereading of the line intercept study, cover data from the 1984 study, and on-site reconnaissance, soil trend appears to be slowly improving and in fair condition. Vegetative trend is more difficult to assess. Although long-term trend may be toward an improving big sagebrush stand, it will likely be a very slow process. In the interim, the area will continue to be grass dominated and subject to sharp increases of undesirable shrubs in an irregular pattern.

1990 TREND ASSESSMENT

There is a significant increase in percent decadence in this low density, heavily used big sagebrush population. Also, the high density of snakeweed indicates a definite downward trend on this winter range. The site has an incredible infestation of ants and aphids on the sagebrush. In spite of these factors, the sagebrush display fair growth and seed production. No seedlings were found. Any openings in the dense crested wheatgrass stand that would allow young sagebrush to become established are crowded with snakeweed seedling and young. The dense stand of small crested wheatgrass plants had increased nested frequency values. It shows 40-60% utilization, and cattle are still in the area utilizing the fall green-up. Litter cover is fair. The percentage of cryptogamic cover decreased from 11 to 2%. There is evidence of some soil erosion.

TREND ASSESSMENT

soil - down (1) browse - down (1) herbaceous understory - stable (3)

2001 TREND ASSESSMENT

Trend for soil is stable. Soils have minimal erosion, vegetation and litter cover are well disbursed, and bare soil is moderately low. Trend for browse is stable, although browse is limited on the site with only 20 sagebrush and 40 serviceberry plants/acre being estimated in 2001. Due to the lack of dead sagebrush plants, the large decrease in sagebrush density since 1990 is due to the greatly increased sample size used in 2001 which more accurately estimates browse populations that have clumped and/or discontinuous distributions. Sagebrush is very patchy throughout the entire area. Recruitment by residual plants seems unlikely in the future due to competition with understory of crested wheatgrass. Snakeweed has a much lower density compared to 1984 and 1990 estimates. The population appears stable with an age class consisting of 94% mature plants. Trend for the herbaceous understory is slightly up due an increase in sum of nested frequency for perennial grasses and forbs.

TREND ASSESSMENT

<u>soil</u> - stable (3)<u>browse</u> - stable but limited (3)<u>herbaceous understory</u> - slightly up (4)

HERBACEOUS TRENDS --

Herd unit 06, Study no: 3

T Species y p	Nested	Freque	ncy	Quadra	Average Cover %		
e	'84	'90	'01	'84	'90	'01	'01
G Agropyron cristatum	_a 312	_b 348	_b 323	96	100	92	27.98
G Agropyron dasystachyum	_a 10	a ⁻	_{ab} 11	4	-	5	.67
G Agropyron intermedium	a ⁻	_b 9	_{ab} 5	-	5	3	.04
G Agropyron spicatum	_a 5	_a 7	_b 46	4	3	16	2.08
G Elymus cinereus	-	-	3	-	-	1	.03
G Koeleria cristata	_a 14	_a 2	_b 44	7	1	18	.59
G Poa bulbosa	-	-	9	-	-	4	.12
G Poa fendleriana	-	5	-	-	2	-	-
G Poa pratensis	1	-	8	1	-	4	.07
G Poa secunda	_a 77	_b 214	_b 205	36	74	73	4.55
G Stipa spp.	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Total for Annual Grasses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Perennial Grasses	419	588	654	148	186	216	36.16
Total for Grasses	419	588	654	148	186	216	36.16
F Achillea millefolium	_a 3	_a 4	_b 20	1	2	8	.11
F Agoseris glauca	a ⁻	a ⁻	_b 12	-	-	7	.04
F Alyssum alyssoides (a)	-	-	42	-	-	20	.25
F Allium spp.	a ⁻	a-	_b 54	-	-	27	.18
F Antennaria rosea	-	-	2	-	-	1	.03
F Arabis spp.	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
F Artemisia ludoviciana	4	8	8	1	3	3	.06
F Aster chilensis	_a 7	_a 8	_b 60	3	3	20	1.82
F Astragalus convallarius	-	-	2	-	-	1	.03
F Astragalus spp.	a ⁻	a-	_b 59	-	-	28	.39
F Calochortus nuttallii	-	-	3	-	-	3	.01
F Cirsium undulatum	5	3	4	4	1	3	.06
F Collomia linearis (a)	-	-	34	-	-	16	.08
F Collinsia parviflora (a)	-	-	98	-	-	38	.33
F Descurainia pinnata (a)	-	_	6	-	_	2	.01
F Draba spp. (a)	-	-	85	_	-	31	.18
F Epilobium brachycarpum (a)	_	-	85	_	-	33	.46
F Erodium cicutarium (a)	-	-	3	-]	-	2	.01
F Erigeron divergens	_b 124	_a 56	_a 46	48	25	22	.65
F Holosteum umbellatum (a)	-	-	31	-	-	13	.09

T y p	Species	Nested	Freque	ncy	Quadra	Average Cover %		
e		'84	'90	'01	'84	'90	'01	'01
F	Lappula occidentalis (a)	-	_	9	-	_	4	.04
F	Lactuca serriola	-	1	8	-	1	3	.04
F	Lithospermum ruderale	_b 45	_b 42	_a 8	22	20	4	.49
F	Lupinus argenteus	-	1	2	-	1	2	.06
F	Microsteris gracilis (a)	-	1	27	-	1	14	.11
F	Oenothera pallida	_b 40	_b 32	_a 14	16	16	8	.23
F	Phlox longifolia	-	1	7	-	1	3	.01
F	Polygonum douglasii (a)	-	1	34	-	1	14	.07
F	Ranunculus testiculatus (a)	-	1	46	-	1	20	.15
F	Senecio integerrimus	-	-	2	-	-	2	.01
F	Sphaeralcea coccinea	-	4	4	-	2	3	.02
F	Tragopogon dubius	_a 8	_a 12	_b 56	4	9	29	.42
F	Viguiera multiflora	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
F	Zigadenus paniculatus	a-	a ⁻	_b 13	-	-	7	.19
Т	otal for Annual Forbs	0	0	500	0	0	207	1.80
Т	otal for Perennial Forbs	236	174	384	99	84	184	4.89
T	otal for Forbs	236	174	884	99	84	391	6.70

Values with different subscript letters are significantly different at alpha = 0.10 (annuals excluded)

BROWSE TRENDS ---

Herd unit 06, Study no: 3

T y	Species	Strip Frequency	Average Cover %
p e		'01	'01
		01	01
В	Amelanchier alnifolia	2	.03
В	Artemisia tridentata vaseyana	1	.63
В	Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus viscidiflorus	8	.18
В	Gutierrezia sarothrae	63	1.19
В	Leptodactylon pungens	1	ı
В	Opuntia spp.	3	-
В	Symphoricarpos oreophilus	1	-
To	otal for Browse	79	2.03

1168

BASIC COVER --

Herd unit 06, Study no: 3

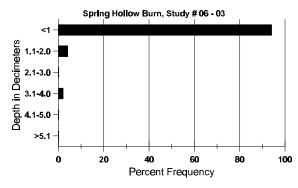
Cover Type	Nested Frequency	Average		
	'01	'84	'90	'01
Vegetation	379	3.50	15.50	49.49
Rock	202	7.00	3.25	3.73
Pavement	317	11.50	15.75	6.90
Litter	372	49.50	43.25	43.11
Cryptogams	12	11.25	2.00	.07
Bare Ground	280	17.25	20.25	13.19

SOIL ANALYSIS DATA --

Herd Unit 06, Study no: 03, Spring Hollow Burn

Effective rooting depth (in)	Temp °F (depth)	РН	%sand	%silt	%clay	%0M	PPM P	РРМ К	dS/m
8.6	66.0 (12.0)	6.5	30.9	38.4	30.6	4.6	25.8	384.0	.9

Stoniness Index



PELLET GROUP FREQUENCY --

Herd unit 06, Study no: 3

Type	Quadrat Frequency
	'01
Rabbit	10
Horse	1
Elk	5
Deer	2
Cattle	16

Pellet T	ransect
Pellet Groups per Acre	Days Use per Acre (ha)
0 01	(01
9	N/A
-	-
113	9 (21)
78	6 (15)
252	21 (52)

BROWSE CHARACTERISTICS --

Herd unit 06, Study no: 3

		nit 06 , S								1					i		1
A G	Y R	Form C	Class (N	lo. of l	Plants)					Vigor C	lass			Plants Per Acre	Average (inches)	Total
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	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	0	21 23	0
D	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
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101	90	_	7	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	21 -	11	_	_	366	23 36	11
	01	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	22 34	1
D	84	_	2	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	4	2	_	_	200		6
	90	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	-	333		10
	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
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		'01	Į.	100)%		00%	6		00	%						
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	01	16	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	16	_	-	-	320	9	13	16
D	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	1	-	33			1
	90	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	200			6
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Y	84	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	4133			124
	90	239	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	7	1	-	8000			240
_	01	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	220			11
M	84 90	486 242	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	486 243	-	1	-	16200 8133	7 7	6 7	486 244
	01	193	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	191	2	-	-	3860	7	8	193
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	90	25	1	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	15	_	7	4	866			26
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													'01		4100			0%

	Y R	Form C	lass (N	lo. of I	Plants)					Vigor Cl	lass			Plants Per Acre	Average (inches)	Total
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Le	eptoc	lactylon	punge	ns											•		
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Y	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	33		1
	90	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	200		6
	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
M	84	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	366	3 3	
	90	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	66		
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	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	33		1
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	Y R	Form	Cla	ss (N	o. of I	Plants)					Vigo	r Cla	ass			Plants Per Acre	Average (inches)		Total
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S	Symphoricarpos oreophilus																			
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		1	90		00%	6		00%	6		00)%					-	-39%		
		'	01		00%	6		00%	6		00)%								
T	otal I	Plants/	Acre	e (ex	cludin	g Dea	nd & Se	eedlin	gs)						'84		0	Dec:		0%
				,		_			-						'90)	33			100%
															'01		20			0%